

# Organizing for the Victories of Peace.



BRITAIN'S LUMBER INDUSTRY NOT LAGGING FOR LACK OF WOODSMEN

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Great Britain has approached her problem of commercial reconstruction after the war with an enthusiasm and thoroughness which holds both suggestion and inspiration for the United States. If America is to retain and enlarge on the astonishing growth of her foreign trade in the last three and a half years she will do well to follow the British example.

British reconstructionists take due cognizance of the two periods of post-war activities—the period of readjustment to a new peace basis and the development of business upon that basis. But in the plans of Great Britain's Ministry of Reconstruction these two periods largely overlap. It is the vital aim of that body to make the period of transition as brief as possible.

The idea of British leaders is that if the empire is to endure there must be such refitting of men and industries to meet changed circumstances and such redirection of effort as will insure the utmost development of other resources. Upon the surplus of these resources in goods and services which she can dispose of to other countries depends Great Britain's ability to get out of debt and to resume her commercial and financial leadership. Throughout the empire the idea is being fostered that the future rests upon increasing production and reducing consumption.



ONE OF THE SHIP YARDS WHERE GREAT BRITAIN IS PREPARING FOR AFTER WAR SEA TRADE

Preparatory to this development, Great Britain is taking what is probably the most remarkable inventory ever attempted. Under the direction of the Ministry of Reconstruction, the Ministry of Munitions, Department of the Foreign Office and Board of Trade and other governmental agencies nearly a hundred committees are collecting information throughout the empire. These inquiries touch the life of the British people in all its phases.

For example, the Prime Minister's Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy is considering what industries are essential to the future safety of the nation and what steps should be taken to maintain and establish them; what should be done to recover home



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and foreign trade lost during the war and to secure new markets; to what extent and by what means the resources of the empire should and can be developed; to what extent and by



A GREAT BRITISH FACTORY "MANNED" BY WOMEN

justment, as well as the requirements of other nations during that period. Of special interest to Americans is the Indian Cotton Committee, which is studying the cotton market with a view to the development of long staple cottons in India.

In the direction of developing new industries the Engineering Trades Committee is compiling a list of the articles suitable for manufacture, by those with engineering trade experience, which were either not made in the United Kingdom before the war, but were imported, or were made in small or insufficient quantities and for which there is likely to be a considerable demand after the war. All the problems connected with promoting these new industries will be taken up by this committee.

Another important field is the development of mineral resources. The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau Committee is preparing a scheme for establishing an information bureau in London to study mineral resources and requirements and suggest plans for development along this line. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has more than a score of committees devoted to the investigation of specific matters such as metallurgy, glass and optical instruments, illumination, abrasives, vitreous compounds, tin, tungsten, lubricants, zinc and copper. Along this line also the Board of Trade has had at work since 1916 committees on the Coal Trades, Iron and Steel Trades, Engineering Trades, Electrical Trades, Non-Ferrous Metal

is inquiring into the natural resources and trade possibilities of the five self-governing dominions. Then there is the Financial Facilities Committee, charged with ascertaining whether the normal arrangements for financing trade will be adequate for post-war needs, and, if not, how they should be supplemented. This Commission will also consider the problem of financing the conversion of munitions plants into factories for normal peace production. Another important body under the Ministry of Reconstruction is the Central Committee of Materials Supply, which is considering the nature and amount of supplies of material required by the various parts of the empire during the period of read-

Trades, Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries and Textile Trades. The reports of these latter committees have already been submitted and constitute a formidable array of accurate and detailed information as to the situation confronting various industries.

In addition to these inquiries by committees sanctioned by the government, many other investigations are being made upon the initiative of individual manufacturers or merchants. With all these arrangements for increasing the volume and improving the character of the things that can be produced in the British empire have gone plans for building up a great selling agency. The government has created a new Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, which is known as the Department of Overseas Trade. Development and Intelligence. This body controls the Board of Trade's Trade Commissioner Service within the empire and the Foreign Office's Commercial Attaché Service in foreign countries. The Trade Commissioner Service and the Consular Service are to be strengthened and enlarged. Better trained men are to be sent all over the world to watch for chances to sell British goods. The Department of Overseas Trade is to undertake the bringing of buyer and seller together more quickly and cheaply than ever before.

The British Government is also giving close attention to the possibilities of electrical power. It has a scheme for dividing the United Kingdom into districts in which super-power plants would be erected for supplying motor power and heat on the theory that less coal would thus be consumed and less labor needed.

Naturally the most attention is given to the restoration of the merchant navy. Great Britain is arranging for the improvement of her harbors throughout the world and has already pumped out new transportation routes and in connection with them is pushing railroad and canal development.

In general, the British reconstructionists adhere to the principle of amalgamation, as it is believed that only by methods of quantity production at lower cost, the division of fields both in production and distribution and concentration of certain phases of the work in accordance with demonstrated skill can a single industry hope to compete with German concerns. They hold that competition after the war will be between nations rather than between individuals.

The British banks are aware of the great demands that will be made upon them to finance this colossal program. They are concentrating on reserves of capital upon which to build an adequate credit structure. These amalgamations are significant of the growing feeling that to win their way, or even to survive, the peoples of the British empire must draw closer together socially, politically and economically. As the war has welded them into a coordinating, interdependent fighting machine, so apparently is the prospect of wonderful opportunities combined with an appreciation of the necessities of the case urging them to unity of purpose and breadth of understanding in their preparations for peace.

## INVESTIGATING DEATH OF TWO AVIATORS

Major Turner and Lieutenant Gish arrived here late yesterday afternoon in an airplane from Barton Field, Everman, Texas, and are making further investigation into the cause of the accident in which Lieut. Edward B. Sullivan and Serg. Edward Doyle lost their lives when their plane fell and caught fire near the Country Club last Sunday. They landed near the country club and asked Chief of Police Segler to furnish men to guard their machine day and night during their stay.

## DERNBURG BRINGS HOWLS FROM HUN JUNKER STATESMEN

Amsterdam, July 13.—During a debate Wednesday in the Prussian upper house, Dr. Dernburg, former German minister of colonial affairs, argued that a peace was never concluded on the battlefield alone. Without cooperation of diplomacy, he declared, no peace could be established.

"If Prussia," said Dr. Dernburg, "is to maintain her leading position, she must make and continue to make moral conquests."

"I am rather doubtful whether

she has succeeded in this," he added.

There were shouts of contradiction at this and the extremist junker, Herr Oldenburg-Jannichau, replied with a flamboyant discourse of the "greatness of the house of Hohenzollern," whose members he said "Had ever educated themselves and their people to fight and die for the state."

"Dr. Dernburg is the last man who ought to talk about moral conquest," he added. "Such things lead to banquets in honor of American Ambassador Gerard."

Dr. Dernburg replied: "I never regarded Mr. Gerard as a fit object for moral conquest. I did attend the banquet in question, but so did the vice chancellor and the secretary of state for foreign affairs."

## CITY NEWS AND VIEWS

James Carter, deputy sheriff, arrested Elmer Fenley and placed him in the county jail on a charge of passing a bad check.

There was no session of the police court this morning, no arrests having been made yesterday nor last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stephenson of Providence have received a card from their son, Serg. Roy Stephenson, announcing his safe arrival in France.

The Stanley Manly Boys Clothes Co., Inc., has filed suit in the district court against R. E. Grisham to recover \$280, alleged to be due and owing on an account for goods sold and delivered.

A marriage license has been issued to V. W. Cardwell, 23, Roswell, New Mexico, and Vinie Skaggs, 23, Wirt.

W. L. Alexander went to Marietta today and from there will go over the western part of the state. Mr. Alexander has just returned from a trip to Ringling, Healdton, Wilson and other points in the western part of the county.

Charles W. Briles of Muskogee, a candidate for state superintendent of schools, is in Ardmore today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Vandenberg are in receipt of a card from Corp. L. N. Collins, M. Company, 142nd Infantry, who trained at Camp Bowie, Texas, announcing that he is en route east for port of embarkation for overseas duty.

Robert Scivally has filed suit in the district court against T. B. Saunders, et al., to recover \$5,000 for pasturing cattle in the spring of 1918 and seeking an injunction restraining the defendants from trespassing upon or turning any more stock into the plaintiff's pasture.

James Jones, the 13-year-old negro boy known as "Back," charged several days ago in the police court with larceny and who has since been held in the city jail, has been

transferred to the county jail and will probably be sent to the reform school for negro youths at McAlester.

Andy Abrams, a negro, has been placed in the county jail on a charge of concealing stolen property. A negro named Thomas pleaded guilty in police court to a charge of stealing a suit of clothing from the house of W. H. Glover, a grocer, at 319 C street, southeast, and the stolen goods was found in a suit case in the home of Abrams, who said he did not know how they got there.

what means the sources of supply within the empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

Another important committee is the Dominions Royal Commission, which

## Markets

### LIVESTOCK.

Kansas City, Mo., July 13.—Hogs, receipts 9,000, steady, bulk 17.50 @ 17.65; heavy 17.60 @ 17.70; light, 17.40 @ 17.60; pigs 16.50 @ 17.00.

Cattle, receipts 1,000, including 500 southern; steady, prime fed steers 17.50 @ 18.35; dressed beef steers 13.00 @ 17.25; southern steers 8.00 @ 15.00; cows 7.00 @ 13.00; heifers 8.00 @ 16.00; stockers 7.50 @ 15.50; calves 8.00 @ 14.25.

Sheep receipts 1,000 steady; lambs 16.00 @ 18.75; yearlings 16.00 @ 17.00; wethers 12.00 @ 14.50; ewes 8.00 @ 12.50; stockers 6.50 @ 16.50.

### GRAIN.

Chicago, July 13.—Sharp breaks in the corn market resulted today from President Wilson's veto of the bill to hoist the guaranteed price of wheat. Opening quotations which ranged from 3-4 cents to 2-1-8 cents lower, with August \$1.60 to \$1.60 1-2 and Sept. \$1.59 to \$1.60 1-4, were followed by additional setbacks, although not of a radical sort.

Oats like corn sagged owing to the veto and the favorable weather. After opening unchanged to 3-4 cents lower, the market underwent a moderate further decline.

Provisions gave way with grain. Week-end covering by shorts led afterward to material rallies. The close was unsettled 3-8 to 1-8 net lower, with August \$1.61 to \$1.61 1-8 and Sept. \$1.60 3-8 to \$1.60 1-2. In the later dealings, no important reaction took place.

### PRODUCE.

Kansas City, July 13.—Butter and poultry unchanged. Eggs: Firsts, 37c; seconds, 30c; Potatoes, unchanged, \$2.50 @ 2.75.

At the outset of the war Germany had 71 cents in gold for every dollar of paper money. Today she has only 18 cents in gold for every dollar of paper money.

## WIRE BULLETINS

Washington, July 13.—The house today sustained President Wilson's veto of the agriculture appropriation bill. A motion to pass the measure over the veto was defeated 172 to 72.

The bill was referred back to the agriculture committee and house leaders planned to pass it without the wheat price-fixing provision.

Washington, July 13.—Military as well as political intervention in Russia by the United States to bring about the establishment of a stable government and the overthrow of German influences was urged in the senate today by Senator Borah of Idaho, who declared that not until that has been accomplished could a lasting peace be made.

New York, July 13.—Inquiry into the German plot exposed before the United States entered the war to send spies from this country to England to locate bases of ships of the British fleet so that they could be attacked by submarines, will be re-opened Monday by the federal grand jury, it became known today.

St. Paul, Minn., July 13.—Shortly before contempt proceedings against Governor J. A. A. Burnquist and other state officials were to be called in district court here today, the state supreme court halted them by a writ of prohibition. The supreme court hearing was set for Friday morning.

Tulsa, Okla., July 13.—St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train No. 9, St. Louis to Oklahoma City, was wrecked in the local yards at 4:25 a. m. today. No one was hurt. Two baggage cars were overturned when the tender jumped the track at a frog.

New York, July 13.—Newspapers today published an announcement that Dr. Ernest Henry Gruening had ceased his connection as managing editor of the New York Tribune. Ogden Mills Reid, publisher of the Tribune, in confirming reports of Dr. Gruening's retirement, said that "the reasons were purely internal."

San Francisco, July 13.—An interurban electric car laden with shipbuilders, overturned early today near South San Francisco. Four persons were reported killed and 15 seriously injured. Apparatus of the city fire department was rushed to aid in extricating the injured.

Washington July 13.—When the last of the July draft contingent moves to camp late this month, the United States will have more than 3,000,000 men under arms in its army and navy forces, and if the

movement of men to camps progresses according to schedule for the remaining five months, there will be a force of 4,000,000 under arms before the close of 1918.

## WORK OR FIGHT ORDER FOR BALL PLAYERS SOON TO BE DECIDED

Washington, July 13.—Decision as to the application of the "work or fight" order to baseball players probably will be decided upon the appeal of Eddie Ainsmith, catcher of the Washington American league club. A brief carrying the appeal of Ainsmith from his local board here, which Thursday ordered him to engage in a useful occupation or lose his deferred classification, reached Secretary Baker late yesterday.

The brief, which was prepared by Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington club, avers that Ainsmith and other players affected are not seeking exemption and that all that they ask is that if they have been granted deferred classification, they be permitted to hold it and continue their profession the same as workers in other lines. From the standpoint of the public, the appeal asserts, baseball is essential. It is pointed out that baseball players have joined the colors gladly when placed in the first class.

Secretary Baker studied the appeal late yesterday, it became known today, but no intimation was given as to when a decision might be expected.

Human hair is being extensively used by the Germans for belting and strapping, owing to the scarcity of leather and textile fibers.

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## PAULS VALLEY CITY OFFICIALS ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1)

were in the mob, and the arrest of the chief of police and the alderman grew out of this.

It was expected the case would be investigated by the federal grand jury sitting at McAlester, but owing to the large amount of work before that body and the distance to call witnesses, the officers were instructed to institute the cases before the commissioner.

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